

ECP Workflows Survey

Data Science and Learning

About Argonne National Laboratory

Argonne is a U.S. Department of Energy laboratory managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC under contract DE-AC02-06CH11357. The Laboratory's main facility is outside Chicago, at 9700 South Cass Avenue, Lemont, Illinois 60439. For information about Argonne and its pioneering science and technology programs, see www.anl.gov.

DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

Online Access: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports produced after 1991 and a growing number of pre-1991 documents are available free at OSTI.GOV (http://www.osti.gov/), a service of the US Dept. of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information.

Reports not in digital format may be purchased by the public from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS):

U.S. Department of Commerce National Technical Information Service 5301 Shawnee Rd Alexandria, VA 22312

www.ntis.gov

Phone: (800) 553-NTIS (6847) or (703) 605-6000

Fax: (703) 605-6900 Email: orders@ntis.gov

Reports not in digital format are available to DOE and DOE contractors from the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI):

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Scientific and Technical Information P.O. Box 62 Oak Ridge, TN 37831-0062

www.osti.gov Phone: (865) 576-8401 Fax: (865) 576-5728 Email: reports@osti.gov

Disclaimer

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor UChicago Argonne, LLC, nor any of their employees or officers, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of document authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof, Argonne National Laboratory, or UChicago Argonne, LLC.

ECP Workflows Survey Report

prepared by Justin M Wozniak Data Science & Learning Division, Argonne National Laboratory

April 30, 2017

ECP Workflow Survey Report 2017

Justin M. Wozniak <woz@anl.gov>

April 26, 2017

Contents

Over	view	2
Resp	oonses: Tabulated	3
2.1	How many programs or software components may be brought together in one of your work-	
	flows?	3
2.2	What size jobs make up your workflows?	3
2.3	How long are the tasks in your workflow?	4
2.4	In a given process, how many threads might you use efficiently?	4
2.5	How much memory can you use effectively on a single node?	4
2.6	What accelerators are your code capable of using?	4
2.7	How many tasks (program or software component invocations) can be part of a single work-	
	flow?	5
2.8	How much data is consumed and produced by individual tasks in your workflow?	5
2.9	What use cases are you considering for burst buffers?	5
2.10	What types of code coupling are required by your workflow?	6
2.11	What workflow systems do you currently use?	6
2.12	What workflow systems are you considering using?	6
2.13	What paradigms drive your workflows?	7
2.14	Do your workflows have a human-in-the-loop?	7
2.15	What external data impacts your workflow?	7
2.16	What is your preferred syntax for workflow development?	7
2.17	Does your workflow have interoperability requirements?	8
2.18	How are your workflows composed?	8
2.19	• •	8
2.20		8
	* * *	8
		9
		9
	Resp 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 2.10 2.11 2.12 2.13 2.14 2.15 2.16 2.17 2.18 2.19 2.20 2.21 2.22	flows? 2.2 What size jobs make up your workflows? 2.3 How long are the tasks in your workflow? 2.4 In a given process, how many threads might you use efficiently? 2.5 How much memory can you use effectively on a single node? 2.6 What accelerators are your code capable of using? 2.7 How many tasks (program or software component invocations) can be part of a single workflow? 2.8 How much data is consumed and produced by individual tasks in your workflow?

	2.24 How many files are accessed by the whole workflow?	9
3	Responses: Full text	10
4	Responses: Google report	11
5	Survey questions	12

1 Overview

The ECP applications teams were invited to participate in an online survey from April 10-17, 2017. The survey was hosted on Google Forms and consisted of questions determined by representatives from ECP Software Technology teams and the CODAR codesign center.

The introductory text for the survey was as follows:

Thank you for participating in the ECP Workflows Survey for 2017. This survey will help ECP leadership determine directions in workflows development and deployment on exascale systems.

For the purposes of this survey, a workflow is a collection of computational tasks and operations in support of some greater scientific goal. This involves the usage of programs and libraries, including their installation, access, execution, and monitoring. It also involves the management of data, its creation, access, sharing, movement, and life cycles. Workflows involve human and automated interactions both on and off of large-scale computers, as well as among scientific codes and system services, on the login nodes, compute nodes, or combinations. Information about the characteristics of these items will help in the development of workflow systems and the overall exascale ecosystem.

Most questions in the survey have multiply-selectable checkboxes so you can easily provide more than one response, fill in a new answer, or indicate that you don't know. You can also use the follow-up comment fields for further information that you may wish to add, which will help us interpret the survey results. For example, if you have multiple workflows that may be of interest, you may use multiple checkboxes and describe your answers, or take the survey twice, indicating the different workflow of interest in your project description.

Unless otherwise noted, all questions were multiple choice, and multiple selections could be made (including the numerical choices). This is because the various aspects of a workflow or various workflows within a project could lead to different answers. Participants were also able to specify "Other" and write their own response. Each question was followed up with a corresponding free-form comment text field.

Responses are reported here in three formats:

- A heavily processed and annotated version (§2)
- A readable but expansive full-text representation (§3)
- A Google-generated report (§4)

The raw data is also available in its original form, a Google Sheet, and as an exported CSV file. Comment text is only visible in the full-text and Google reports.

The survey itself is appended to the end of this document (§5).

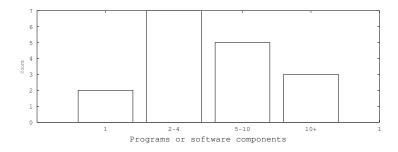
The survey received 13 responses from the 22 application development projects. The organizers would like to thank each of them for participating. The participants are as follows, in order of survey entry time:

Name	Area	Project
Mark Taylor	Climate	ACME-MMF
Rajeev Jain	Urban science	Urban
Amedeo Perazzo	X-ray science	ExaFEL
Mark Gordon	Chemistry	GAMESS
Anders Petersson	Earthquakes	Seismic risk simulations
Balint Joo	Physics	Lattice QCD
Jean-Luc Vay	Physics	WarpX
Jaron Krogel	Physics	QMCPACK
Ray Bair	Chemistry	NWChemEx
Jibo Sanyal	Urban science	Urban
Salman Habib	Cosmology	ExaSky
Kathy Yelick	Biology	ExaBiome
Mitchell Wood	Materials science	EXAALT

Note that two entries were made for the Urban science project by different persons.

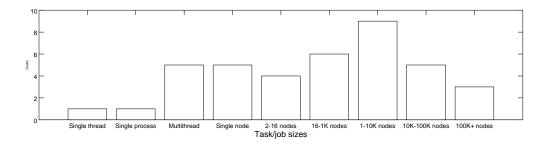
2 Responses: Tabulated

2.1 How many programs or software components may be brought together in one of your workflows?



Interpretation: Roughly half of the respondent workflows combine 5 or more programs or software components, which is a significant software management challenge.

2.2 What size jobs make up your workflows?



Interpretation: Roughly half of the respondent task sizes indicate that multi-node, yet not full-system, tasks make up their workflows.

2.3 How long are the tasks in your workflow?

Count	Response
8	12+ hours
6	16 minutes - 1 hour
6	1 hour - 12 hours
5	100 seconds - 15 minutes
1	from seconds to tens of minutes
1	Highly variable
1	1-99 seconds

Interpretation: The respondents are primarily interested in moderately long to very long tasks, although there is a presence of tasks that run for less than 15 minutes, which would pose challenges to traditional system schedulers.

2.4 In a given process, how many threads might you use efficiently?

Count	Response
5	64+
4	2-7
2	8-63
2	1
1	as many as the cores support
1	Nek5000 threaded version is under development.
1	I don't know
1	2-64

Interpretation: The respondents indicate good readiness for many-core (64+ core) architectures.

2.5 How much memory can you use effectively on a single node?

Count	Response
7	64+ GB
4	16-63 GB
3	8-15 GB
3	2-7 GB
2	I don't know
1	1 GB or less

Interpretation: The respondents indicate that large node memories (64+ GB) are required.

2.6 What accelerators are your code capable of using?

Count	Response
11	Xeon Phi
10	GPU
1	FPGA
1	ARM

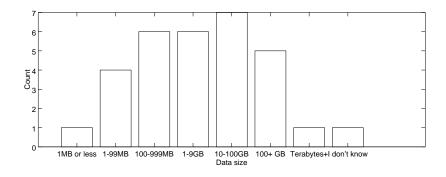
Interpretation: The respondents indicate roughly equal readiness for many-core and GPU architectures; no respondents selected the provided option "None."

2.7 How many tasks (program or software component invocations) can be part of a single workflow?

Count	Response
5	2-19
5	1
4	20-99
3	10,000-999,999
2	100-999
1	This depends on task definition; the question isn't clear. In some
	sense the number of independent tasks in the code is set by the number of MPI ranks; this follows from how the code is designed.
	However for load balancing purposes we use independent work
	slabs which are much smaller than the 1-rank workload.
1	Currently we run 1 at a time but in production assembly we would
	want a workflow to push through many jobs. (There are millions
	to process.)
1	1000-9999

Interpretation: The respondents are primarily interested in workflows that contain <100 tasks, but there is some interest in workflows with many (thousands) tasks.

2.8 How much data is consumed and produced by individual tasks in your workflow?



2.9 What use cases are you considering for burst buffers?

Count	Response
6	Implicitly - behind some I/O library
5	Implicitly - the workflow system should be able to stage my data
4	Implicitly - behind the POSIX interfaces
4	Explicitly - do my own buffering/staging
1	We have not started playing with burst buffers
1	My workflow cannot benefit from burst buffers.
1	I don't know what burst buffers are.
1	CEED and ExaHDF5 dependency

Interpretation: A large number of respondents indicate that the workflow system, or a hand-crafted workflow, should make direct use of burst buffers.

2.10 What types of code coupling are required by your workflow?

Count	Response
9	Communication via files
7	Explicit MPI communication
6	zero-copy
6	Shared-memory
3	Databases
3	Data exchange via other communication library or framework
1	my tasks are independent.
1	None

Interpretation: Many reported use cases still plan to use files for intermediate workflow products, although there is some interest in advanced technologies.

2.11 What workflow systems do you currently use?

Rationale: This was a free-form text field to gauge interest in existing workflow systems.

Count	Response
1	iRODS
1	custom
1	Swift and scripts
1	Still collection data/setting-up individual physics simulations
1	Scripts (PERL/Python/Shell)
1	None in the main code; galaxy is used for an offline data analytics service
1	Nexus (custom Python packaged w/ qmcpack)
1	HipMer (the non-metagenome version) has been integrated into
	KBase
1	Batch script; sometimes written from python script.
1	Ad hoc

2.12 What workflow systems are you considering using?

Rationale: This was a free-form text field to gauge interest in existing workflow systems. **Responses:** 1 respondent indicated Swift, the others were unsure of available solutions.

2.13 What paradigms drive your workflows?

Count	Response
7	Simulation + analytics
6	Coupled simulations (e.g. multi-physics multi-scale)
6	Bag of tasks
3	Machine learning
2	Optimization
1	We are still in early stages of simulation setup
1	Uncertainty quantification

Interpretation: Simulation-simulation and simulation-analytics coupling are the most prevalent workflow use cases, although there is some interest in more advanced patterns.

2.14 Do your workflows have a human-in-the-loop?

Rationale: This question intended to gauge community interest in fully-automated workflows versus workflows with human intervention.

Count	Response
8	Somewhere in between
5	The workflow is fully automated
1	I don't know
1	Humans have to inspect every task

2.15 What external data impacts your workflow?

Count	Response
5	Streams from other computational jobs
4	Experiment (e.g. light sources telescopes)
2	I don't know

Interpretation: There is significant interest in streaming data sources.

2.16 What is your preferred syntax for workflow development?

Count	Response	
10	Embedded in a scripting language (Python etc.)	
6	Embedded in a compiled language (C/C++/Fortran)	
3	Need a standard programming language (shell/Makefile)	
2	2 Static data-flow workflow description (Directed Acyclic Graph of	
	Processes/Tasks)	
2	I don't know	
1	Visual workflow composition (graphical user interface GUI)	
1	Jupyter (on which KBase is built)	
1	Bag of tasks	

2.17 Does your workflow have interoperability requirements?

Count	Response
7	Need to integrate with MPI
4	Need to integrate with the system scheduler
1	scripts
1	Need to integrate with GASNet/UPC
1	?

2.18 How are your workflows composed?

Count	Response	
12	12 My codes must/may be separate executables	
5	My codes must/may be executed as libraries in a framework	
2	My codes must/may be run on the same node	

2.19 What are your preferred interfaces for managing simulations and human-in-the-loop interactions?

Count	Response
10	Standard command line interface
4	Notebooks: interactive sharable scripting
3	Other GUI dashboard or web interface
2	I don't know

2.20 How important is the reproducibility of workflows?

Rationale: This question asked for an importance measurement on a scale of 1-10, with 10 most important.

Count	Response
7	10
5	8
1	9

2.21 How important is robust restart on failure?

Rationale: This question asked for an importance measurement on a scale of 1-10, with 10 most important.

Count	Response
5	10
4	8
1	9
1	7
1	5
1	1

2.22 Can your entire workflow be checkpointed/restarted?

Count	Response
6	Yes
4	In part
3	No
1	I don't know

2.23 Which of the following describes your provenance needs or capabilities?

Count	Response
6	I collect my own provenance data
3	Log files are fine
3	I would like to use a database system
3	I also need integration with performance analysis tools
2	I don't know what provenance is
1	KBase
1	I need workflow provenance data

2.24 How many files are accessed by the whole workflow?

Count	Response
9	11-10,000 in total
3	1-10 in total
2	11-100 per task
2	1-10 per task
1	We'll stream the ingress data
1	I don't know

3 Responses: Full text

The raw survey data is appended here.

4 Responses: Google report

The Google-provided report is appended here.

5 Survey questions

The Google-formatted survey is appended here.

ECP Workflows Survey 2017

Thank you for participating in the ECP Workflows Survey for 2017. This survey will help ECP leadership determine directions in workflows development and deployment on exascale systems.

For the purposes of this survey, a workflow is a collection of computational tasks and operations in support of some greater scientific goal. This involves the usage of programs and libraries, including their installation, access, execution, and monitoring. It also involves the management of data, its creation, access, sharing, movement, and life cycles. Workflows involve human and automated interactions both on and off of large-scale computers, as well as among scientific codes and system services, on the login nodes, compute nodes, or combinations. Information about the characteristics of these items will help in the development of workflow systems and the overall exascale ecosystem.

Most questions in the survey have multiply-selectable checkboxes so you can easily provide more than one response, fill in a new answer, or indicate that you don't know. You can also use the follow-up comment fields for further information that you may wish to add, which will help us interpret the survey results. For example, if you have multiple workflows that may be of interest, you may use multiple checkboxes and describe your answers, or take the survey twice, indicating the different workflow of interest in your project description.

Demographics

1.	Which ECP project do you represent?	_
2.	What is your name?	
3.	What is your email address?	
4.	What is your role? Check all that apply.	
	PI	
	Co-PI	
	Staff	
	Postdoc or student	
	Other:	

. Which current or planned computer systems are of interest to you (by individual system name)?
omputation
s section considers the distribution of the computational and volatile memory aspects of you kflows.
. How many programs or software components may be brought together in one of yo workflows? Check all that apply.
2-4
5-10
I don't know
Other:
. Comment on program count
. What size jobs make up your workflows? Check all that apply.
Single process, single thread
Single node, multithread
2-16 nodes
16-1K nodes
1K-10K nodes
10K-100K nodes
100K+ nodes
I don't know
Other:

10. Comment on node count

11. How long are the tasks in your workflow? Check all that apply.
1 second or less
1-99 seconds
100 seconds - 15 minutes
16 minutes - 1 hour
1 hour - 12 hours
12+ hours
I don't know
Other:
12. Comment on task time
13. In a given process, how many threads might you use efficiently Check all that apply. 1 2-7 8-63 64+ I don't know Other:
14. Comment on threads
15. How much memory can you use effectively on a single node? Check all that apply. 1 GB or less
2-7 GB
8-15 GB
16-63 GB
64+ GB
I don't know
Other:

16.	Comment on memory usage
17.	What accelerators are your code capable of using? Check all that apply.
	None
	Xeon Phi
	GPU
	FPGA
	I don't know
	Other:
18.	Comment on accelerators
19.	How many tasks (program or software component invocations) can be part of a single workflow?
	Check all that apply.
	1
	2-19
	20-99
	100-999
	1000-9999
	10,000-999,999
	1M - 10M
	11M - 100M
	101M-1000M
	1B+
	I don't know
	Other:

Data

This section considers persistent data storage and access

20. How much data is consumed and produced by individual tasks in your workflow?
Check all that apply.
1MB or less
1-99MB
100-999MB
1GB - 9GB
10 GB - 100 GB
100+ GB
I don't know
Other:
21. Comment on task data size
21. Comment on task data size
22. How many files are accessed by the whole workflow?
Check all that apply.
1-10 in total
11-10,000 in total
1-10 per task
11-100 per task
101+ per task
I don't know
Other:
23. Comment on file count
24. What use cases are you considering for burst buffers? Check all that apply.
Implicitly - behind the POSIX interfaces
Implicitly - behind some I/O library
Implicitly - the workflow system should be able to stage my data
Explicitly - do my own buffering/staging
I don't know what burst buffers are.
My workflow cannot benefit from burst buffers.
Other:
25. Comment on burst buffers

Ch	hat types of code coupling are required by y neck all that apply.	
	Shared-memory, zero-copy	
	Explicit MPI communication	
	Data exchange via other communication libr	ary or framework
	Communication via files	
	Databases	
	None, my tasks are independent.	
	I don't know what code coupling is.	
	Other:	
Co	omment on code coupling	
rl	kflow systems and methods	
WI	hat workflow systems do you currently use?	•
WI	•	
Wi	hat workflow systems do you currently use?	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering ling? hat paradigms drive your workflows? heck all that apply.	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering ing? hat paradigms drive your workflows?	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering ling? hat paradigms drive your workflows? neck all that apply. Bag of tasks	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering sing? hat paradigms drive your workflows? neck all that apply. Bag of tasks Optimization	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering sing? hat paradigms drive your workflows? neck all that apply. Bag of tasks Optimization Uncertainty quantification Machine learning	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering sing? hat paradigms drive your workflows? neck all that apply. Bag of tasks Optimization Uncertainty quantification Machine learning Simulation + analytics	
Wil us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering sing? hat paradigms drive your workflows? heck all that apply. Bag of tasks Optimization Uncertainty quantification Machine learning Simulation + analytics Coupled simulations (e.g., multi-physics,	
Will us	hat workflow systems do you currently use? hat workflow systems are you considering sing? hat paradigms drive your workflows? neck all that apply. Bag of tasks Optimization Uncertainty quantification Machine learning Simulation + analytics	

32. Do your workflows have a human-in-the-loop? Check all that apply.
Humans have to inspect every task
The workflow is fully automated
Somewhere in between
I don't know
Other:
33. Comment on human-in-the-loop
34. What external data impacts your workflow? Check all that apply.
Experiment (e.g., light sources, telescopes)
Streams from other computational jobs
I don't know
Other:
Workflow programmability
36. What is your preferred syntax for workflow development? Check all that apply.
Need a rich programming language
Need a standard programming language (shell/Makefile)
Embedded in a compiled language (C/C++/Fortran)
Embedded in a scripting language (Python, etc.)
Static data-flow workflow description (Directed Acyclic Graph of Processes/Tasks)
Bag of tasks
Visual workflow composition (graphical user interface, GUI)
My workflows are written by others
I don't know
Other:
37. Comment on syntax

Check all that apply.	nts?
Need to integrate with MPI	
Need to integrate with the system scheduler	
Other:	
39. Comment on interoperability	
40. How are your workflows composed? Check all that apply.	
My codes must/may be separate executables	
My codes must/may be executed as libraries in a fi	ramework
My codes must/may be run on the same node	
I don't know	
Other:	
41. Comment on workflow composition	
42. What are your preferred interfaces for managing siminteractions? Check all that apply.	ulations and human-in-the-loop
Standard command line interface	
Notebooks: interactive, sharable scripting	
IDE or similar environment	
Other GUI, dashboard, or web interface	
I don't know	
Other:	
43. Comment on user interfaces	
44. Do you face challenges in running your workflows o launching multiple executables, mapping them to sp communications? If so, please describe.	

Workflow features

. How important is the reproducibility of workflows? Mark only one oval.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No importar	()										Very importan
6. Comme	nt on repr	oducibi	lity								
7. How im Mark onl	oortant is y one ova		restart c	on failu	re?						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No importan	()										Very importan
3. Comme	nt on rest	art									
	oart on't know										
Oth	ner:										
). Comme	nt on che	ckpoint/	restart								
L. Which o Check a	f the follo Il that appl		escribes	your p	rovena	nce nee	ds or c	apabilit	ies?		
Ico	ollect my o	wn prov	enance (data							
Ine	eed workflo	ow prove	enance c	lata							
	g files are										
	ould like to										
	so need ir				nce anal	ysis too	ls				
	on't know v	what pro	venance	is							
Oth	ner:										

ack for
your

Powered by



The submitted manuscript has been created by UChicago Argonne, LLC, Operator of Argonne National Laboratory ("Argonne"). Argonne, a U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science laboratory, is operated under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357. The U.S. Government retains for itself, and others acting on its behalf, a paid-up nonexclusive, irrevocable worldwide license in said article to reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and perform publicly and display publicly, by or on behalf of the Government. The Department of Energy will provide public access to these results of federally sponsored research in accordance with the DOE Public Access Plan. http://energy.gov/downloads/doe-public-accessplan



Data Science & Learning Division

Argonne National Laboratory 9700 South Cass Avenue Lemont, IL 60439

www.anl.gov

